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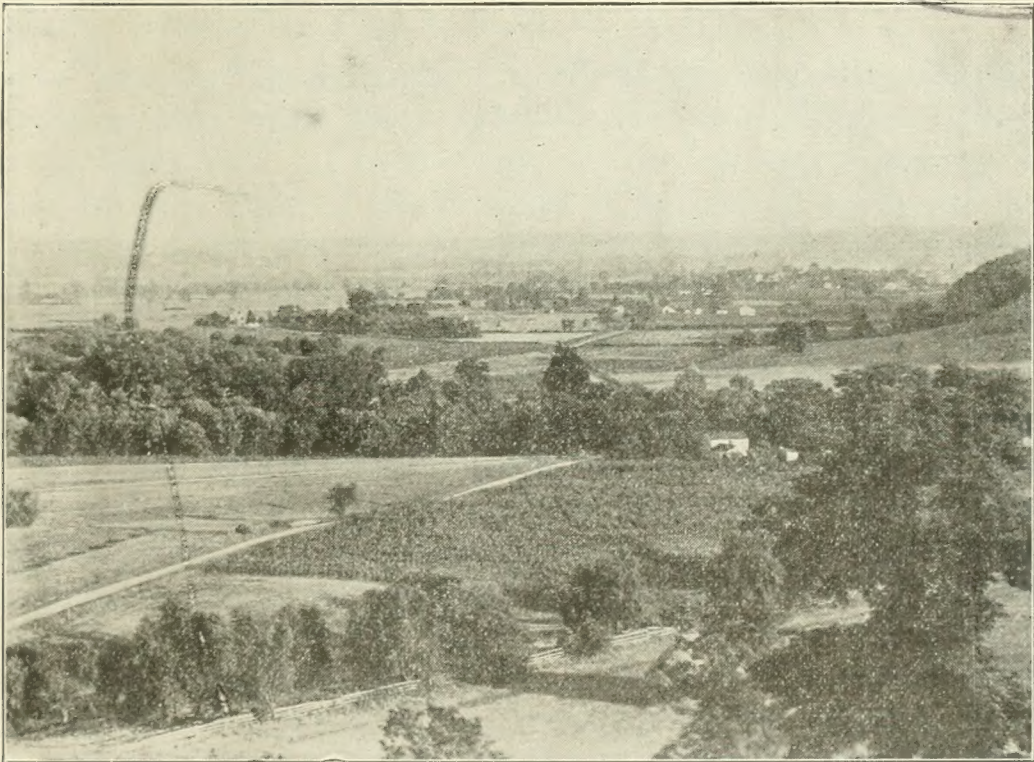
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BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME

BY

R. B. CRUICKSHANK



An Ohio landscape

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE
CLARK S. WHEELER, Director



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BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME

BY

R. B. CRUICKSHANK

In the hearts of most of us there abides a deep love for that which is beautiful. We possess an innate desire to be surrounded with those things which are attractive and which appeal to our better impulses and to our sense of the correct. More and more people are attempting to satisfy this love of the beauty thru association with trees, shrubs and flowers, the gifts of nature. The federal government is providing National Parks, the states are reserving spots of scenic value, cities are developing parks, and home owners in both city and country are decorating their homes with attractive living plant materials. The value of an artistic and restful environment can scarcely be measured in money.

The best and most attractive effects in landscape planting are achieved only when plant materials are carefully selected and properly organized. It is the purpose of this small bulletin to call attention to some of the primary principles of landscape art and to make a few practical suggestions as regards the planting of Ohio homes and especially Ohio farm homes.

A permanently satisfactory rural situation demands that the farm home concern itself more with beauty. Only after the countryside exhibits an orderly and tasteful appearance in connection with the homes and more systematic planning in regard to community features, will people be entirely willing to live there. The realization of this fact is already apparent and much thought and effort is being expended in this phase of country life by both individuals and communities. That an appreciation of the value of beauty as an important part of the environment is growing and spreading, is encouraging to those who love the country. Anything which assists in furthering this movement is worth while, and anyone who takes an active part in it is engaged in a constructive work.

A landscaped home is of educational and recreational value to the owner, its financial worth is increased, it becomes a civic asset, it gives pleasure to the inhabitant and to the passerby, it is something to which one may point with pride rather than with apology.

Association with flowers is a healthful, happy hobby; they add brightness and cheerfulness to a home and we are all more or less responsive to our environment.

Lest impressions be gained that it is impossible to landscape a humble home, or that it is necessary to spend large sums in so doing, it should be emphasized that neither of these ideas is correct. While it is true that the grandest effects can be obtained where there is a large area available, yet it is just as true that some delightfully pleasing results can be secured where the ground space is limited. By adhering to the fundamentals of landscape art, by making simplicity rather than ornateness the keynote of the picture, by maintaining a good lawn and by keeping the premises neat and in order, the operator can produce something in the way of home decoration that will be artistic, appealing and sufficient. Greatness is not necessarily perfection and perfection is not inconsistent with smallness.

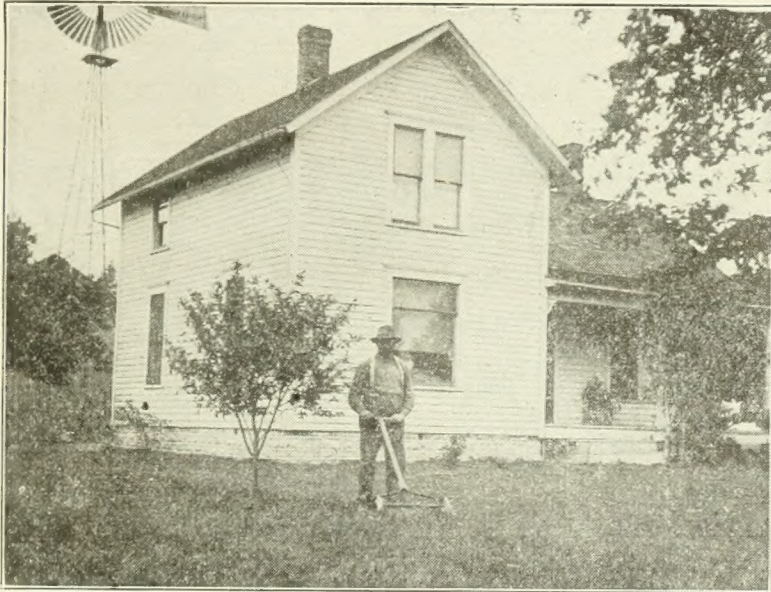
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Before one begins to plant, some consideration should be given the general arrangement. If the house and other buildings are not already erected, their placing must receive attention. In some cases it may be advisable to change the locations of some of the smaller structures in order to expedite the farm work, to bring them into better alignment, or to make them fit any desirable rearrangement of the grounds immediate to the house. In this connection, it should be remembered that the arrangement of the parts, the buildings and various divisions of the ground area, and their embellishment must first be reasonable. Any satisfactory and permanent scheme of beautification must be subservient to and in accord with the practical aspects and necessary labor operations of the farm or home.

The considerations that must govern the selection of a location for the house, provided it is not already built, will be the size and shape of the space available, the amount of front and side lawn desired, the topography of the site, higher ground usually being better for the house, the ease and convenience of approach with drives or walks, the opportunity of taking advantage of any attractive views and the relation that neighboring buildings will bear to it.

In a case where the house is already erected and where there is need of some replanning of the grounds, the situation and in-

terior arrangement of the house have much to do with the disposition of the grounds. For example, the outside doors will determine largely the locations of the walks, and to some extent the drives. Also, that part of the grounds which is just outside of the living room and which will in the course of the day or year be very much in view should not be utilized for a hog pen or a woodpile. Neither should the woman who must spend a considerable part of her time in the kitchen be obliged to look at nothing more beautiful than a barn lot or the side of a shed. Thus, the house influences the arrangement of the grounds.



The lawn mower is a great aid in maintaining beauty.

The appearance of many farms is made less pleasing because there are so many buildings, large and small, scattered about, without plan or purpose. The farm's efficiency is in many cases reduced for the same reason. Some of the smaller structures should be congregated to form single larger ones, or at least they should be collected into unit groups. With a few exceptions, as in the case of surface irregularities, the buildings should be in alignment, or, square with each other. This tends to produce the impression of order and system, a condition to be desired.

The lawn in front should be regarded as more or less public. The rear and often the side yards are private. They should be kept so. In city or suburban homes, especially where sufficient space is available, the lawn may be divided into the family lawn area and the service yard. If possible, the lawn section should be in conjunction with the living rooms. It should include, be-

sides a good greensward, some trees for shade, some shrubbery and the flower garden. The lawn space is for pleasure, the service part is for work. On the farm, this division of ground will be determined by the locations of the buildings. The vegetable and flower gardens can be made definite factors in the arrangement of the area at the side or rear.

Walks and drives are intended to lead somewhere and they therefore, should be fairly direct. When the distance is short and



Japanese barberry with tulips. Bulb flowers look well in front or under shrubbery.

the terminals are both in sight, they should usually be straight. Often they are improved if curved, but, if curved, there must be some real or apparent reason for it, in the lay of the land or the position of trees or shrubbery clumps. If the road or walk is curved, trees or shrubs can be planted just ahead of the bend for the purpose of "turning it." It is in most cases inadvisable to divide a broad lawn with a drive or walk, if such can be prevented reasonably.

STYLE

There are two styles of landscape gardening, the formal and the natural. The formal employs straight lines and geometrical forms, it tends to be stiff and artificial, the trees are in rows, the

hedges are sheared, there are many and various shaped flower beds, the evergreen trees are for the most part trimmed into definite forms. The natural type of gardening endeavors to repeat and to refine the handiwork of nature. The trees grow naturally, the shrubbery is in clumps, the walks and drives are curved when possible. The farm landscape should be of the natural style; the scheme of beautification of an Ohio farm should harmonize with and repeat the Ohio landscape. This does not mean that there must be no straight lines or sheared hedges at all, because such are often necessary or advisable. In some farm landscapes, a hint of formality, the introduction of a touch of the semi-formal is just



Rose of sharon

what is needed to give a satisfactory arrangement and add dignity to the farmstead. The predominant effect, however, should be that of freedom and naturalness, as such is more in keeping with the spirit of America and of the open country. The natural style, too, is less expensive to create and maintain.

In working out an improvement plan, a desire for simplicity should prevail over any temptation to make of the farm a show grounds. Simplicity, together with order and neatness, has a tendency to make an artistic production. It is consistent with the best ideals of the farm home, it breathes forth an atmosphere of

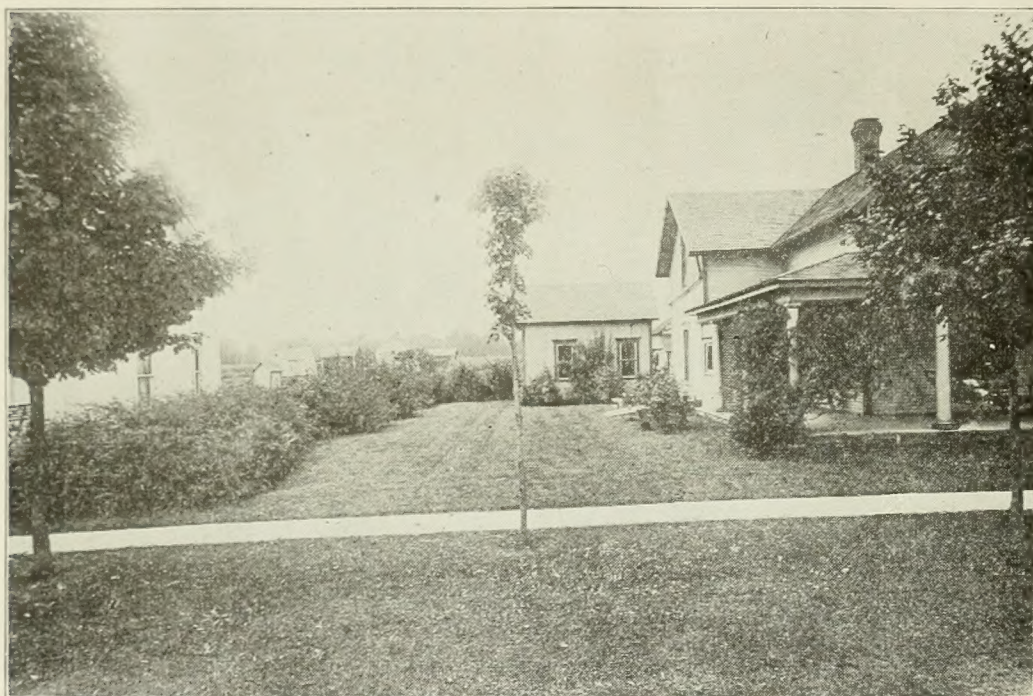
restfulness, and from a practical standpoint it reduces the time and labor necessary for general upkeep.

Order increases efficiency. It also tends apparently to increase the size of a given space, in comparison with a similar one in disorder. The grounds adjacent to the house should be systematized just as much as are the fields and the barns.

Neatness is the first essential of a good home landscape. A neat homestead with no plantings is more to be desired than a freely planted one that is untidy. Keeping things picked up is better than buying shrubbery with which to hide them.

THE LAWN

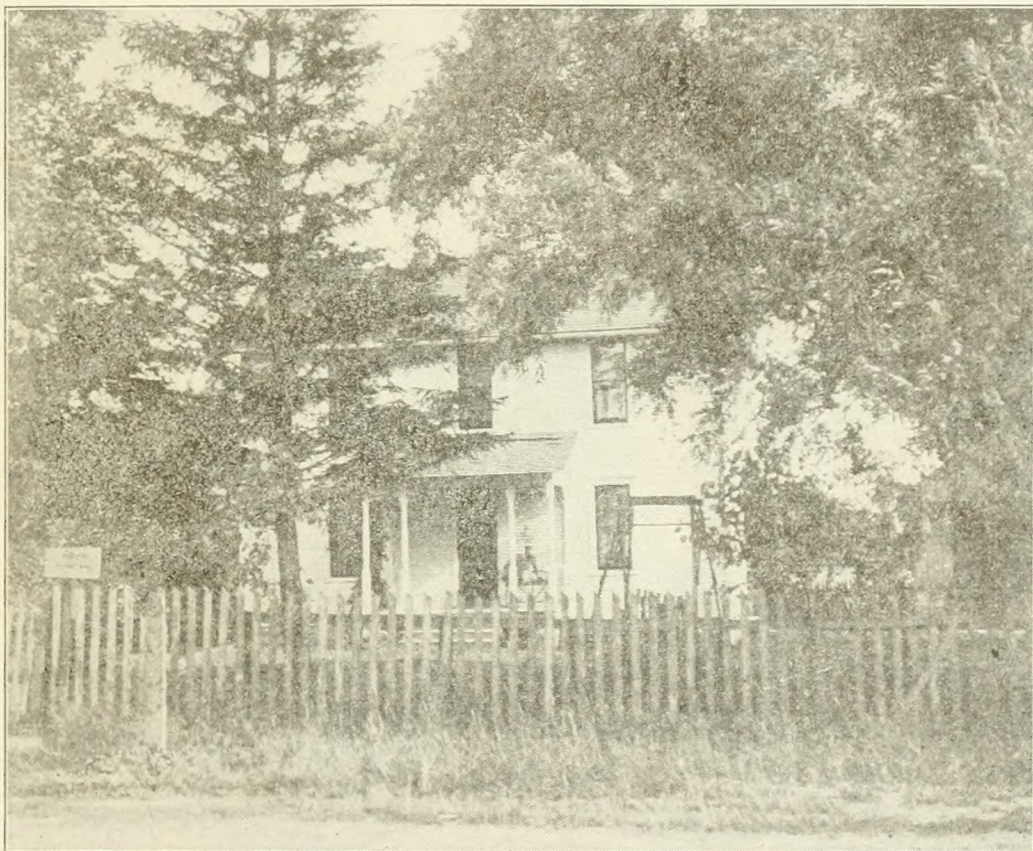
The lawn is an important part in any outdoor embellishment. There is nothing that will add to the beauty of a home like a good carpet of grass.



The open lawn with shrubbery borders is effective.

If the place is new and it is necessary to develop a lawn, it will pay in most cases to plow deeply, to cover with top soil any patches of subsoil that may be on the surface due to leveling off elevations, to fertilize freely either with well rotted manure or commercial materials, to use good seed and plenty of it, and then to cover the seed carefully. Often it will be necessary to add lime to the soil after plowing it at the rate of about 2 tons of ground limestone to the acre or 1 pound to 10 square feet.

A good grass seed mixture for a lawn is one that is made up of one-half or more of bluegrass and the remaining portion a mixture of white clover, redtop and Rhode Island bent. Use about 3 quarts, or 2 pounds, of this mixture on each 1,000 square feet of area. Grass seed mixtures can be made up or purchased from seedsmen. Seeding may be done in spring or in August, following summer fallowing or a cultivated crop, preferably a legume like soybeans or cowpeas. The cultivation kills the weeds and the legumes furnish nitrogen.



Do not hide the house.

Old lawns are often benefited with applications of decomposed manure or some commercial product such as bone meal, nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer. The plant food supplied, invigorates the good grasses and enables them to crowd out the weeds.

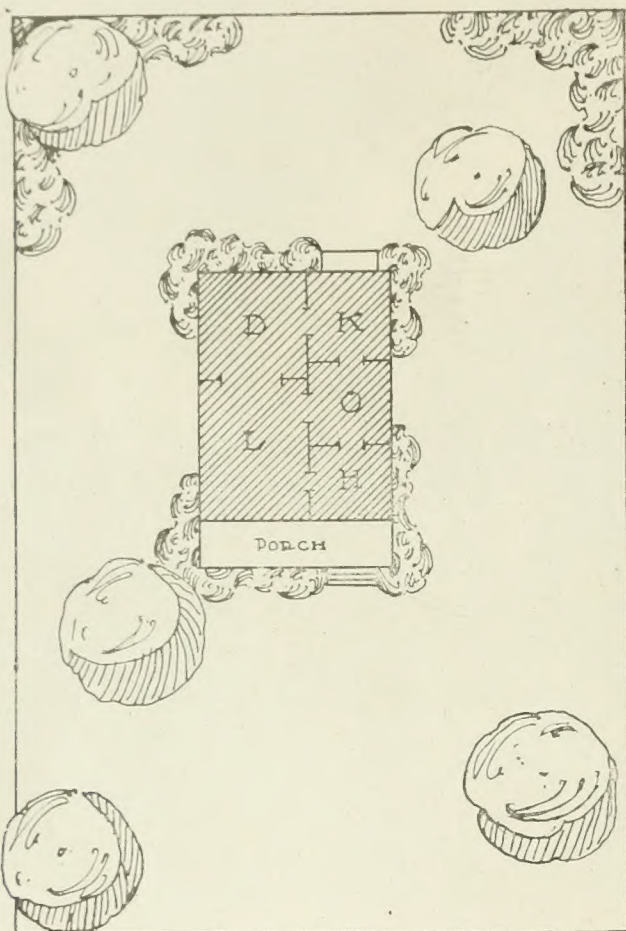
The lawn is able to produce its best effect when kept open, unbroken with shrubs and flower beds. Their proper positions are discussed later. Trees may be used on the lawn provided that they do not entirely hide the house. An open space gives the impression of greater size, a condition for which to strive; scattered

shrubs and flowers make a lawn look small and messy, and increase the difficulty of its care. Better no shrubs at all than a scattered collection of them on a good lawn.

PLANT MATERIALS

TREES

It is with trees that the finest and easiest effects are attained, especially on the farm. Trees furnish not only beauty, but also



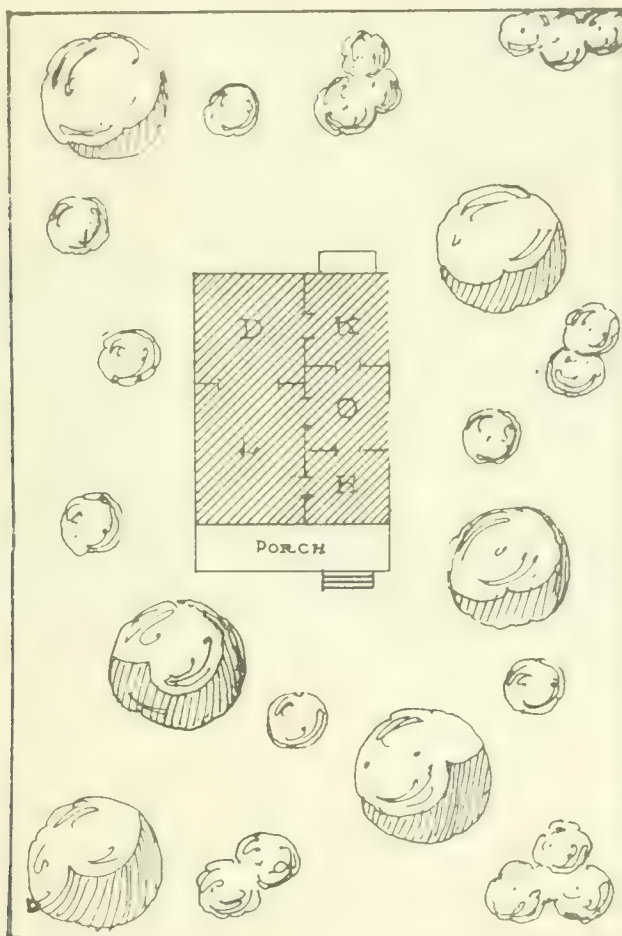
Good distribution of materials—trees well placed and shrubs grouped.

shade and protection. A home may have flowers and shrubbery planted about it, but without good trees there is still something lacking, the house still looks bare. They are, therefore, almost essential to a rural landscape.

The ornamental value of trees is increased by proper placing and judicious selection. Poor placing may impair or destroy a landscape picture. Unwise choice may result in a composition entirely inartistic.

In placing trees about the house, one must remember that their purpose is to set off the building and not to hide it. They should, therefore, be so situated that they make a frame for the house. This means that they should be set at the side of it or diagonally from the front corners, thus enclosing the view of the structure from the road. It is often well to have some trees at the rear to furnish a background of foliage which affords a pleasant setting. These trees may be set singly or in groups of various numbers and kinds.

The deciduous trees, those which lose their leaves in the fall, are in most cases better than the evergreens for front plant-



Poor distribution of trees and shrubs—scattered.

ing. The latter tend to screen too much and besides lend an air of undesirable somberness to the homes. Dwarf evergreens are used for foundation plantings about some city homes, but there are few farm houses of the type of architecture that would make advisable the employment of this class of plants. Evergreens, however, may be planted as background trees or as screening ma-

terial. Where the grounds are spacious they are good also, either as single specimens or in groups.

Often there are barns and other farm buildings that are better hidden from view, in which case the trees should be set in front of them to act as screens.

Along the highway, the trees may be set at equal distances apart in rows. This gives a touch of formality which is often effective. They should not, however, be set so closely that the branches interlace and that the trees form practically a hedge. The view is cut off too much, the trees have a tendency to become

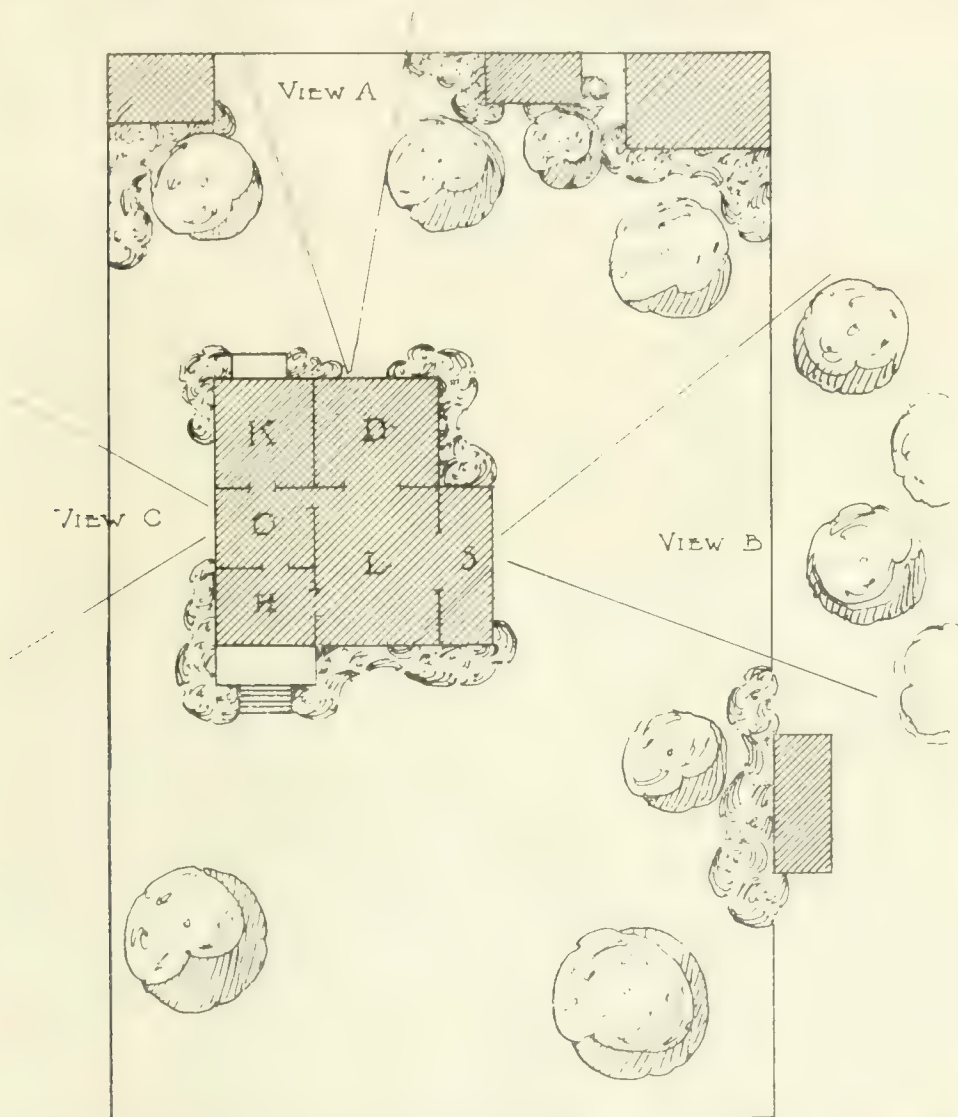


Trees add attractiveness to various parts of the farm.

tall and spindly and longer time is required for the road to dry out after rains. Trees that will grow large, set from 60 to 100 feet apart will be sufficient in number to give the roadsides plenty of foliage. When set in regular formation, it is preferable to use only one kind.

If a more natural impression is desired the trees may be planted at irregular distances, singly or in groups and, if some considerable distance is to be included, a little variety may be introduced by using two or three kinds. This natural method should be employed where the country is rough and where the roads are curved and crooked. In places where it is inadvisable to plant trees, a good bluegrass sod is always pleasing. Clumps of shrubbery may be set against the fence at various and irregular points.

Along streets in cities or villages, the trees should be in rows parallel to the street, altho there are occasional exceptions to this rule. One of the chief criticisms of the street trees in many such situations is that the trees are planted too closely. Twenty feet between trees is not enough; forty or even fifty feet is better.



How to preserve attractive views and screen objectionable ones. Views A and C are good. View B is poor. Other views are interrupted with trees and shrubs. The front is open.

Trees set too near each other shade out the grass and develop long slender branches that require severe and often unfortunate pruning or that are easily broken off by the wind.

The deciduous trees are preferable to the evergreens for street and road planting. They do not cut off the view on either side and give altogether more freedom of vision. In the country, however, groups of evergreens at times are extremely effective. Fruit and nut trees can be used in the country.

Trees are useful in establishing or emphasizing vistas. A vista is a view, generally narrow and often of considerable length, which is framed at the sides. The framing may be trees, buildings or land elevations. Often the view is toward a definite objective such as a church spire, an extra beautiful or peculiar tree, an interesting hill, a delightful valley, a bit of water, or it may be merely down a long road or across an extensive field. The vista adds definiteness, variety and apparent increase of distance and breaks up wide and monotonous views. If there are any views of interest or worth, plant trees so that the objective will be framed with foliage at least on the sides. The viewpoint may be from a lawn, a veranda, a window or from various points along a highway.

Windbreaks when necessary can be made of ornamental value. Unless planted as a grove, trees forming a windbreak are usually evergreens. If the windbreak is to be a single straight row, it should consist of one kind of tree only. If it is to be wider and of an informal nature, there can be a mixture of trees.

With few exceptions native trees are the best to plant for purposes of home beautification. A farm home, especially, to be artistic, must be in harmony with its environment. It follows, then, that the selection and planting of conspicuous, foreign or unusual and freakish kinds of trees makes the farm, not a part of the environment, but something quite out of place. Native trees are best, because they are in most cases better adapted to the climate and other conditions than are the exotics and should, therefore, prove more successful in their growth. On the farm and in many other situations, it is possible to obtain the native trees without cost by digging them up nearby and transplanting them. Fair sized specimens can often be moved and reset, if care is taken to save as much of the root system as possible, to set the tree in good soil and to keep it well watered.

There should be a more general planting of the long-lived trees rather than the short-lived kinds. Such trees as the American elm, the various oaks, the hard maple, the walnuts and other native trees are practically permanent. They are among the most beautiful of our trees and are becoming more beautiful and pleasing at an age when such trees as the poplar, the soft maple, the box elder and the like are dead or past their attractive period. The long-lived trees are slower in growth, but more valuable. By fertilization and care they can be made to develop surprisingly

fast. We owe it to ourselves and to those who will follow us to plant the permanent kinds, not the temporary ones.

Nut trees are being planted as ornamental material more and more each year. If grafted varieties are used, they will in future years become the source of some profit as well as pleasure.

Evergreens are best used where the grounds are more or less spacious. They are good only when used to enhance the looks and livableness of the house rather than to hide it. Evergreens sheared into various shapes are, except in the case of useful hedges, poor attempts at formal gardening and are not in keeping with the spirit or appearance of Ohio farms. There are few houses in cities, at least of the modest type, that gain in effect by the use of trimmed or peculiar evergreens.

SHRUBS

With shrubs, the home owner can soften severe lines, screen off special areas and introduce color and variety, all of which go



Spirea is good for foundation or border planting.

to make this class of plants extremely valuable. Effects of extreme beauty are possible with them. The pursuance of certain precepts will tend to achieve the best possible results with a given amount of money.

Many shrubs are excellent as individual specimens. They all give grander effects when properly massed. The mass represents greater size and solidity, affords a greater wealth of color, offers an opportunity for assembling a pleasing variety and in-

creases naturalness. The mass may be of any number of individuals of one kind of shrub or it may be a collection of any number of two or more kinds. Too much variety, however, is more difficult of proper selection and care, and as such is not always better than more simple combinations. The average person will do well to select one, two or three sorts for a group. If only a dozen plants are to be purchased, get two kinds and make two clumps, rather than buy twelve different ones and scatter them about. For best results in the group, there must be harmony in the colors of the bloom, the texture of the leaf and the habit of growth.

In setting shrubbery in clumps, room should be given the individual plants to develop without too much crowding. At the



Use some weigelas.

same time, the shrubs in the major part of the mass should soon come together. At the ends of the mass it is well to space the shrubs slightly farther apart than in the central portion. This will tend to make them sprawl more and grow less tall, thus drawing out, and loosening up the extremities of the clump. Of course, in combinations of two or more kinds the smaller statured ones are placed in front of those which ultimately grow higher. If overcrowding occurs, some of the individuals should be taken out, and if of worth, set somewhere else.

Under most circumstances the first planting should be against the foundations of the house. This serves to hide the line of sep-

aration between the architecture and the grass, blends the house with the grounds and produces an impression of fitness. The shrubs are best set irregularly and not in straight lines parallel to the adjacent wall. It is advisable to break masses occasionally so as to allow the foundation, especially when of stone or brick, to show.

Shrubs are appropriate when used in the angles at road and walk intersections; they increase the beauty of a lawn when they flank and enclose it; they serve a good purpose when they hide a



Hydrangea arborescens is becoming a great favorite for midsummer bloom.

fence, screen outbuildings, break up undesirable views or separate areas which are to be used for different purposes. They may be of value when formed into a hedge either natural or clipped, and as such, are much preferable to the fence from the standpoint of beauty.

Shrubs, when properly selected, furnish a variety of color the year round. New effects and attractions are constantly appearing and the interest and pleasure is thereby continued and increased. From the very early yellow flowers of the golden bell to the last great blossoms of the hydrangea, shrubs offer a crowded succession of bright bloom. In winter, the colored barks, ever-green leaves, or adhering fruits of some of them, and the snow effects break the monotony of the landscape.

VINES

Vines are useful in softening the architecture of the house; in furnishing color in leaf, flower and fruit; and in covering arbors, fences, steep slopes and rough spots. The evergreen honeysuckle is valued for its flowers in summer and for its green leaves in winter. The clematis, the climbing roses and the trumpet



Clematis paniculata gives a wealth of bloom in the fall.

creeper, for their beautiful flowers. The aristolochia, for its heavy foliage; the Boston ivy, for its ability to cover brick and stone walls; and there are many other vines of much worth.

FLOWERS

A flower garden is a delight in connection with any home. Its value varies with its quality and position. The hardy perennials, that class of flowers the tops of which die each year and spring up again from the root the following season, should find favor, especially on the farms or other places where little time is available for garden work. They do not require replanting each spring.

The easiest care and the most satisfactory results ensue when the flowers, whether perennial or annual, are collected and grow in a garden rather than scattered about the premises in various places. It is not best to grow them in beds in the lawn or at the foundations of the house. The former practice breaks up a clear stretch of lawn, the latter leaves the foundations bare all winter and part of the summer.

If the flower garden can be located at the side or rear as a part of a general arrangement and scheme of beautification, it is properly placed. In this garden do not attempt too great an assortment of colors, as inharmonious contrasts are almost certain to occur. A few colors at first are better for the amateur.



"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

SOME DONT'S

Don't scatter a miscellaneous assortment of shrubbery about the lawn. Open stretches are preferable.

Flowers are beautiful, but don't plant them in beds in the middle of the lawn. There, they destroy naturalness. Keep the flowers in the garden or borders.

On Ohio farms, at least, don't invest in the oddities of plant life. Keep away from camperdown elms, weeping mulberries, golden arborvitaes, Japanese maples, umbrella catalpas, Irish junipers and the like. Distinguish between mere ornament and real decoration.

Don't neglect Ohio trees. Many of them exhibit strength and virility, gracefulness, dignity and naturalness, long life and much beauty.

Don't line the sides of a drive or walk with white-washed stones! They are neither natural nor artistic. Seashore shells are not at home in an Ohio dooryard! Sewer pipes and hot water tanks were never intended for flower boxes. Don't set concrete or metal flower urns on the grass.

Don't shut the house off from the road by using too many trees in front of the house.

Don't pay exorbitant prices for material. Plants can be secured cheaply if prices are investigated. Purchase only from the nurseryman direct or from agents who are known to give satisfaction.

PLANNING

A scheme of beautification should be a well considered one. The kinds of materials and their positions should have been thought out well in advance. It is well to prepare a diagram on



An excellent place to begin to set shrubs.

paper, showing the plan decided upon. This gives something definite toward which to work. A portion of the materials may be purchased one year and some more another year, until finally the whole planting scheme has been completed. A plan, carefully formulated will give unity to the whole project. Miscellaneous, unsystematic plantings result in poor effects and nothing positive.

Much information concerning the characteristics of trees, shrubs and flowers can be obtained from many nurserymen's cata-

logs. These contain illustrations and descriptions often telling the color and time of bloom, the ultimate height, whether they prefer sunny or shady places, light, heavy, dry or damp soils, and their ornamental value. The better catalogs give many helpful suggestions for arranging a plan for beautification.

The Ohio State University thru its Agricultural College Extension Service is glad to assist in any way it can along this line. Requests for information will be gladly considered.

SUITABLE PLANTING MATERIAL FOR OHIO CONDITIONS DECIDUOUS TREES

Ulmus americana—American elm
Acer saccharum—sugar maple
Acer saccharinum—soft maple
Acer platanoides—Norway maple
Quercus alba—white oak
Quercus rubra—red oak
Quercus coccinea—scarlet oak
Quercus palustris—pin oak
Quercus macrocarpa—bur oak
Quercus imbricaria—shingle oak
Juglans nigra—black walnut
Juglans cinerea—butternut
Carya ovata—shagbark hickory
Fagus ferruginea—beech
Tilia vulgaris—linden
Aesculus hippocastanum—horse chestnut
Liriodendron tulipifera—tulip tree
Celtis occidentalis—hackberry
Platanus occidentalis—sycamore
Platanus orientalis—oriental plane
Liquidambar styraciflua—sweet gum
Fraxinus americana—white ash
Betula alba—white birch

EVERGREEN TREES

Pinus strobus—white pine
Pinus resinosa—red pine
Abies concolor—white fir
Thuja occidentalis—arbor vitae
Picea excelsa—Norway spruce

Picea Engelmanni—Engelmann's spruce
Tsuga canadensis—hemlock

SMALL TREES WITH CONSPICUOUS FLOWERS

Amelanchier canadensis—shad-bush
Catalpa speciosa—catalpa
Cercis canadensis—red bud
Chionanthus virginica—fringe tree
Cornus mas—cornelian cherry
Cornus florida—flowering dogwood
Crataegus crus-galli—thorn tree
Crataegus cordata—thorn tree
Hamamelis virginiana—witch hazel
Pyrus floribunda—flowering crab
Pyrus Ioensis bechtelli—Bechtell's crab

LOW SHRUBS—4 FEET AND UNDER

Viburnum acerifolium—maple leaved arrowwood
Hydrangea arborescens—summer hydrangea
Diervilla lonicera—bush honeysuckle
Rosa setigera—prairie rose
Symphoricarpos racemosus—snowberry
Symphoricarpos vulgaris—coralberry
Rhus aromatica—aromatic sumac
Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese barberry
Kerria japonica—globe flower
Spirea Thunbergii—Thunberg's spirea
Spirea tomentosa—steeplebush
Spirea bumalda—Anthony Waterer's spirea

MEDIUM SHRUBS—4 TO 8 FEET

Cornus sericea—silky dogwood
Cornus paniculata—gray dogwood
Cornus stolonifera—red osier
Cornus alba siberica—Siberian dogwood
Sambucus canadensis—common elder
Viburnum cassinoides—Appalachian tea
Viburnum dentatum—arrowwood
Virburnum opulus—high bush cranberry
Euonymus americana—strawberry bush
Ribes aureum—flowering currant
Rhus copallina—black sumach
Berberis vulgaris—common barberry

Ligustrum ibota regelianum—Regel's privet
Lonicera Morrowi—bush honeysuckle
Rosa rugosa—Japanese rose
Rosa multiflora—Japanese rose
Philadelphus Lemoinei—Lemoine's mock orange
Diervilla hybrida (Eva Rathke)—Weigela
Diervilla rosea—weigela
Diervilla candida—weigela
Forsythia suspensa—drooping goldenbell
Forsythia Fortunei—golden bell
Forsythia intermedia—golden bell
Lonicera fragrantissima—fragrant honeysuckle
Rhodotypus kerriodes—white kerria
Spirea Van Houttei—Van Houtte's spirea
Spirea prunifolia—bridal wreath

HIGH SHRUBS—8 FEET AND UP

Cornus alternifolia—alternate leaved dogwood
Hamamelis virginiana—witch hazel
Viburnum lentago—sheepberry
Viburnum tomentosum plicatum—snowball
Viburnum lantana—wayfaring tree
Viburnum prunifolium—black haw
Benzoin odoriferum—spice bush
Rhus typhina—staghorn sumach
Forsythia viridissima—golden bell
Lonicera tatarica—Tartarian bush honeysuckle
Philadelphus coronarius—mock orange
Syringa vulgaris—lilac
Hibiscus syriacus—rose of sharon
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—hydrangea
Ligustrum vulgare—common privet

SHRUBS IN ORDER OF BLOSSOMING

Forsythia—golden bell
Spirea Thunbergii—Thunberg's spirea
Spirea prunifolia—bridal wreath
Ribes aureum—flowering currant
Lonicera fragrantissima—fragrant honeysuckle
Rhodotypus kerriodes—white kerria
Kerria japonica—globe flower
Viburnum lantana—wayfaring tree
Syringa vulgaris—lilac

Lonicera tatarica—Tartarian bush honeysuckle
Lonicera Morrowi—Morrow's honeysuckle
Spirea Van Houttei—Van Houtte's spirea
Viburnum opulus—high bush cranberry
Viburnum prunifolium—black haw
Diervilla rosea—weigela (pink)
Diervilla candida—weigela (white)
Cornus alba siberica—dogwood
Rosa rugosa—Japanese rose
Rosa Harrisonii—Harrison's yellow rose
Rose multiflora—Japanese rose
Philadelphus coronarius—sweet syringa
Cornus paniculata—gray dogwood
Viburnum acerifolium—maple leaved arrowwood
Viburnum dentatum—arrowwood
 Roses in variety
Ligustrum ibota regelianum—Regel's privet
Diervilla Eva Rathke—weigela
Rosa setigera—prairie rose
Hydrangea arborescens—hills of snow
Clethra alnifolia—sweet pepper bush
Spirea bomalda—Anthony Waterer spirea
Hibiscus syriacus—rose of sharon
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—hydrangea

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES ENDURING SHADE

Cornus (in variety)—dogwood
Viburnum (in variety)
Symphoricarpos racemosus—snowberry
Symphoricarpos vulgaris—coralberry
Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese barberry
Berberis vulgaris—common barberry
Ligustrum ibota—privet
Azaleas
Rhododendrons
Kalmia latifolia—mountain laurel
Clethra alnifolia—sweet pepper bush
Philadelphus inodorus—scentless mock orange
Hydrangea arborescens—summer hydrangea
Hamamelis virginiana—witch hazel
Amelanchier canadensis—shad-bush
Cercis canadensis—red bud

Ostrya virginiana—hop hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana—blue beech

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUITS

Amelanchier botryapium—June berry
Amelanchier canadensis—shad-bush
Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia creeper
Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese barberry
Berberis vulgaris—common barberry
Celastrus scandens—bittersweet
Cornus (in variety)—dogwoods
Craetegus crus-galli—cockspur thorn
Craetegus cordata—Washington thorn
Euonymus americana—strawberry bush
Ligustrum ibota—privet
Ligustrum vulgare—privet
Lonicera Morrowi—Morrow's bush honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica—Tartarian bush honeysuckle
Pyrus (in variety)—crabs
Rhus glabra—smooth sumac
Rhus typhina—staghorn sumac
Rhodotypus kerriodes—kerria
Rosa rugosa—Japanese rose
Rosa multiflora—Japanese rose
Sambucus racemosus—Red berried elder
Sambucus canadensis—common elder
Symphoricarpos racemosus—snowberry
Symphoricarpos vulgaris—coralberry
Viburnum (in variety)—viburnums

SOME GOOD VINES

Ampelopsis veitchii—Boston ivy
Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia creeper
Euonymus radicans vegetus—evergreen bittersweet
Celastrus scandens—bittersweet
Lonicera Halliana—Hall's evergreen honeysuckle
Aristolochia macrophylla—Dutchman's pipe
Clematis Jackmanni—clematis
Clematis paniculata—Japanese clematis

Climbing roses
Tausendschon
Dorothy Perkins
Excelsa
Philadelphia
Wisteria chinensis—wisteria
Tecoma radicans—trumpet creeper

PERENNIALS

Hardy chrysanthemums
Dianthus (pinks)
Iris
Phlox
Delphinium (larkspur)
Peony
Campanula
Aquilegia (columbine)
Digitalis (foxglove)
Gaillardia (blanket flower)
Coreopsis (tickseed)

